

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5861

周五初月八日四十三年光

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

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Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [25]

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908.

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P. NALIN,
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Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

14

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FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

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Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1. OUESANT 5th Sept. 1. CEYLON 26th Nov.
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New Twin-Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

160

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

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HONGKONG-WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamer "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIBLE,** AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

Information.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

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Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

THE PEKING ARREST.

STRONG PROTEST OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

From further particulars of the circumstances attending the shooting of Captain Kawakita, by a Japanese gendarme at Peking, which are sent by the correspondent of the *Asahi*, it appears that the Captain was engaged a few years ago as a teacher in the Chinese Military College at Peking-fu, but was recalled by the Japanese Government on account of misconduct and placed on the retired list. In June last year he arrived in Peking with certain documents alleged to relate to Japanese War secrets. At this time he was disguised as a Chinese, assuming the Chinese name of Chang-Su-tze, and the surname of Ho-k Liang of Kiangsu. Moreover, he was lodging at the house of a Chinese officer named Ting Kien. There it is alleged, he was giving instructions in military science to a class of some ten Chinese officers, and betraying the War secrets of Japan, being paid at very high rates. His secret, says the *Asahi* correspondent, was detected by the Japanese gendarmes stationed in Peking as a Legation guard. On the 21st instant gendarmes were sent to bring him to the Legation, whereupon he drew a sword and offered resistance, with the result already stated. Six trunks containing personal effects were seized in his room. They were found to contain also many papers relating to military affairs of a confidential nature. The incident took place in broad daylight and the news soon spread among the Chinese and Japanese residents.

At first the particulars of the affair were kept secret in consideration of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China, for it is alleged a certain Chinese high official was involved in the matter, though the Waiwu-pu was in no way concerned. Not being aware of these circumstances, continued the correspondent, the Chinese Home Department considered the action of the Japanese gendarmes in arresting Captain Kawakita in the house of a Chinese subject, without giving notice to the Chinese authorities, as an infringement of the sovereign rights of China, and on the 3rd instant a protest was lodged through the Waiwu-pu with the Japanese Minister in Peking against the action of the gendarmes, to which a reply was made on the 11th.

"The Chinese Press," remarks the correspondent, "ignorant of the circumstances, is wildly indignant at the action of the gendarmes and is attacking the Japanese authorities under cover of the simple principle of the law of nations. The Chinese newspapers declare that Japan, acting under the influence of her victory over Russia, may slight the Chinese Government, but cannot slight the Chinese people with impunity. They urge that, as a measure of retaliation, the Chinese authorities should, without giving notice to the Japanese Government, arrest Chinese revolutionists who are taking shelter in Japan."

"The Peking foreign diplomatic corps concur in the opinion that the course taken by the Japanese authorities in such circumstances was inevitable. There is said to be a precedent where the German authorities in Peking arrested a German criminal in a Chinese house in the capital."

The *Asahi* has obtained the following narrative from a gentleman who has just returned from Peking to Tokyo:

"Shortly after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant a gendarme officer, with about twenty men, all in private clothes, visited the lodging of Captain Kawakita—the house of a Chinese officer named Ting—and applied for an interview with him. Captain Kawakita was sitting in an inner room. Apparently he was about to run away, but the house was surrounded by gendarmes and he came out. After exchanging a few words with the gendarme officer, Captain Kawakita drew a sword and tried to attack the gendarmes. A hard struggle ensued, and during the excitement someone fired a revolver and Captain Kawakita fell, whereupon the gendarmes pounced upon and arrested him. He was alive until the party reached the front of the Legation. There he expired. One of the trunks seized in his room was found to be full of military maps and documents, among which were included a map of the Hiroshima fortifications, of which he was a staff officer at one time, and papers relating to the Russo-Japanese War belonging to the 5th or Hiroshima Army Division, Division, which he stole during the time he was attached to the headquarters of the Army Division. He sold the secret papers to the Chinese War Office. Among the maps sold were maps of Manchuria, Port Arthur, and the district about Mukden, which were drawn from practical surveys. The sale of the documents was negotiated for the War Office by high Chinese officers. Captain Kawakita was receiving not less than 1,000 taels a month. Of this sum he was spending only 200 or 300 taels, remitting the remainder to his family in Tokyo. The total amount of money so remitted is said to have exceeded 10,000 taels. It was in the autumn of 1906 that he was dismissed from service in the Chinese army. He arrived a second time in Peking in January last. Owing to the illness of his child, he returned to Tokyo, but went back to Peking again in February.

"It seems that he lived in apprehension of his crime being discovered. He carried poison with him, presumably to swallow in the event of his arrest. In a trunk belonging to the officer was found a will, in which he requested that his eldest son should be sent to an Imperial University, in addition to detailed instructions as to his wife's future."

At first the Chinese authorities protested against the action of the gendarmes, but when it was impressed upon them that the protest would lead to the exposure of the fact that the docked officer had been tempted by the Chinese authorities to commit the crime of which he was accused, the protest was dropped.

The new government, however, insisted that the protest should be maintained.

TO LET.

NO. 43, CAINE ROAD, 9 ROOMS.
Possession 1st September.
Apply to **COMPRADEORE,**
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [73]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.).
Apply to **THE COMPRADEORE DEPARTMENT,**
E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [183]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIPOU TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODDOWNS in PRAIA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [66]

TO LET.

OFFICES (2 Rooms) on First Floor, York Building.
Apply to **KELLY & WALSH, LTD.**
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. [706]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [166]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus tax per month.
Immediate possession.
Apply to **A. RAYMOND,** C/o S. J. David & Co., Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [605]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.
Apply to **DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [537]

TO LET FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMEEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 101 (Kwan How Building) at present in the occupation of the L. M. Customs.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [605]

For Sale.

THEATER MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGÉE (TASTLESS) FORM.
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is a large area of rock sand, extremely fine, and has been used for the construction of the Continental Hospital by Ricord, Rodan, Velpeau, and others, the well-known French physicians, who have made giant strides during the past century, and among them—by means of their fortitude and skill—have conquered the most difficult diseases.
THE THERAPIST.
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most valuable in the medical profession. It has been used in the treatment of various diseases, and has been found to be of great value in the cure of cancer, syphilis, and other diseases. It has also been used in the treatment of various diseases, and has been found to be of great value in the cure of cancer, syphilis, and other diseases. It has also been used in the treatment of various diseases, and has been found to be of great value in the cure of cancer, syphilis, and other diseases.

THE NEW THERAPEUTIC REMEDY.
which is certainly made with great care and skill. It is a mixture of various substances, including gold, silver, and other metals, and is made in the form of small tablets, which are easily dissolved in water. It is a mixture of various substances, including gold, silver, and other metals, and is made in the form of small tablets, which are easily dissolved in water. It is a mixture of various substances, including gold, silver, and other metals, and is made in the form of small tablets, which are easily dissolved in water.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF DAGUILLAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
London. CALCUTTA. SHANGHAI.
11, John Street, Madras, R.W.C. 10, Benwell Street. 106, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1908.

Intimation.

**Wm.
powell,
Ld.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

**Ladies'
Footwear.**

**3 SMART
LINES.**

**Ladies'
Black Glace
Kid Oxfords,
\$6.50.**

**Latest
Models.**

**Ladies'
Black Glace
Strap Shoes,
\$6.50.**

**Dainty
Footwear.**

**Ladies'
Russian-
leather
House
Slippers,
\$4.25.
[Black and Tan.]**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

Intimations

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the centre of Clayland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception Room, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),
6, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:

SALT HERRINGS, MACKEREL;
SALMON BELLYES, CADFISH
BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN
ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August 1908. [769]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

Telegrams: "Cyclometer." Telephone: 482.

CYCLE MANUFACTURERS

BY

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

HUMBER CYCLES.

SOLE AGENTS—

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS.

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING:

THE LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Tufts, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1908. [769]

FLOUR-MILLING IN MANCHURIA.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

According to intelligence from Manchuria published in the Japanese Press, the flour market there is in a very depressed condition. The importation of flour into Manchuria during the progress of the war and subsequent to its conclusion had been greatly on the increase. A reaction, however, set in during the second half of last year and the import of flour began to fall off. This tendency has been accentuated since the beginning of the present year.

According to an estimate furnished by a reliable authority, the total quantity of flour imported for this year will not exceed 800,000 sacks, which is less than one-third the quantity imported in 1906. All the flour merchants are suspending new orders and are trying to clear their stocks as quickly as possible, even at a loss. The importation of foreign flour into Manchuria in any quantity began in 1897, but owing to the comparatively low price of native-rolled flour and general difficulty of the article could not make much headway.

Up to 1903 the quantity of foreign flour annually imported was 100,000 sacks, or thereabouts.

Subsequently the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of the natives, on account of the war and the rise in silver resulted in a great increase in the import of flour.

With the fall of silver and the resumption of a normal

condition of exchange, however, the importation of flour has begun to decline, resulting in the existing dullness of the trade.

In view of the low scale of living prevailing in Manchuria, it is believed that the demand for a large quantity of imported flour cannot be

expected in the near future. The rise in the

price of flour owing to the fluctuation of exchange has been very great, as may

be seen from the fact that a brand that was

quoted at Mukden at \$1.39 (Chinese currency) per sack in January last year is now sold at \$1.05.

In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the foreign flour trade in Manchuria should experience such a depression as at present.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the imported article, the trade in Manchurian flour is carried on satisfactorily.

The product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company is very favourably received in the market.

The "Red" and "Yellow Dragon" marks especially are selling tremendously.

The qualities of these brands are said to compare favourably with first-class American flour.

"Red Dragon" brand at Tsching is quoted at \$2.77

(equivalent to Yen Japanese currency), being 10 sen cheaper than American flour of a similar quality.

It is generally believed that the product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company will monopolise the flour market of Mukden, before long.

Harbin flour appears on the market from time to time, but owing to its inferior quality and high price its demand is limited.

As this year's wheat crop in Manchuria is very successful the native product is likely to further extend its influence in the market, to the proportionate depression of the trade in foreign flour.

Mr. Goto, of the Manchuria Flour Mill

Company, in an interview regarding the pros

pects of the flour-milling industry in Man-

churia, states that the industry in North Man-

churia, which had greatly expanded during the

war, sustained a great blow owing to the

cessation of hostilities and the consequent

falling off in the demand.

Latterly, however, a revival has taken place and sales are being

steadily extended.

At present there are six

flour mills at Harbin; of which three are run

under Russian management.

The total daily output of these six mills amounts

to 17,000 sacks, or 4,000 koku, which is

almost equal to the daily production of

all the mills in Japan.

Harbin flour is chiefly supplied to the Eastern Chinese Railway district, the Amur and Vladivostok districts, Changchun and neighbourhood. South Man-

churia, however, is almost entirely free from

its invasion.

With regard to the flour-mill

industry in South Manchuria, it is claimed

Mr. Goto, "practically there are no mills

worthy of note except those at Tsching belong-

ing to the Manchuria Flour Mill Company.

Our mills, situated at a few minutes' walk from the Tsching, are very conveniently located for

the collection of raw materials and the distri-

bution of the manufactured product.

The working of the mills was commenced in June

last. The supply of material is plentiful, as the

average annual yield of wheat in South Man-

churia is estimated at something like 3,000,000

k. ku.

The price of Manchurian wheat is also

about 2.5 per koku cheaper than that of the

Japanese article. In addition to this our com-

pany has the benefit of a loan of Yen 100,000 from

the Yokohama Specie Bank without any

security, the Eastern Chinese Railway is carry-

ing our company's goods at the full regular

freight, while the South Manchuria Railway

Company is also giving assistance to our com-

pany in various directions. It must be said

that our company is most fortunately situated

as compared with the flour-milling people at

home. At present the company is placing on

the market four brands of flour, the prices of

which are 10 sen per sack cheaper in each in-

stance as compared with flour manufactured in

Japan. The present producing capacity of our

mill is only 1,200 sacks, or 400 koku per day,

and the price of the flour is comparatively

dear, but when mills are constructed and work-

ed at Yinkow, Mukden and Antung, as pro-

posed, a larger quantity will be offered at a

reduced price, and it will not be difficult to

effectually check the importation of foreign

flour and to crush the native hand mills which

are scattered about different parts of the prov-

inces.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Caps

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Child-

ren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superintendence will also be most grateful

for any PAYEE or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools

who are taught by the Sisters.

Tsing-tung, 1st Augt. 1908.

[769]

FLOUR-MILLING IN MANCHURIA.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

According to intelligence from Manchuria published in the Japanese Press, the flour market there is in a very depressed condition. The importation of flour into Manchuria during the progress of the war and subsequent to its conclusion had been greatly on the increase. A reaction, however, set in during the second half of last year and the import of flour began to fall off. This tendency has been accentuated since the beginning of the present year.

According to an estimate furnished by a reliable authority, the total quantity of flour imported for this year will not exceed 800,000 sacks, which is less than one-third the quantity imported in 1906. All the flour merchants are suspending new orders and are trying to clear their stocks as quickly as possible, even at a loss. The importation of foreign flour into Manchuria in any quantity began in 1897, but owing to the comparatively low price of native-rolled flour and general difficulty of the article could not make much headway.

Up to 1903 the quantity of foreign flour annually imported was 100,000 sacks, or thereabouts.

Subsequently the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of the natives, on account of the war and the rise in silver resulted in a great increase in the import of flour.

With the fall of silver and the resumption of a normal

condition of exchange, however, the importation of flour has begun to decline, resulting in the existing dullness of the trade.

In view of the low scale of living prevailing in Manchuria, it is believed that the demand for a large quantity of imported flour cannot be

expected in the near future. The rise in the

price of flour owing to the fluctuation of exchange has been very great, as may

be seen from the fact that a brand that was

quoted at Mukden at \$1.39 (Chinese currency) per sack in January last year is now sold at \$1.05.

In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the foreign flour trade in Manchuria should experience such a depression as at present.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the imported article, the trade in Manchurian flour is carried on satisfactorily.

The product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company is very favourably received in the market.

The "Red" and "Yellow Dragon" marks especially are selling tremendously.

The qualities of these brands are said to compare favourably with first-class American flour.

"Red Dragon" brand at Tsching is quoted at \$2.77

(equivalent to Yen Japanese currency), being 10 sen cheaper than American flour of a similar quality.

It is generally believed that the product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company will monopolise the flour market of Mukden, before long.

Harbin flour appears on the market from

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.Our STONE
GINGER
BEER.is brewed only from the finest
Jamaica Ginger.Pure, Wholesome and
Refreshing.It has, since its introduction,
steadily gained in popularity, and
we may now fairly claim it to be
unrivalled.PRICE
75 cents per doz.Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per
dozen and credited in full on being
returned in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

than at present exists—a scheme which it is hoped will be as effectual as it will commend itself for its simplicity. In fact, its simplicity is its chief recommendation. The scheme, as set out in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*, proposes to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour front during typhoons. This is to be done with the aid of life buoys, ropes, etc., which will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya and the sea front at Kowloon. So far, so good; but it would appear that the authorities are inclined to be slightly sceptical that young men, once having enrolled themselves in the Corps, will attempt to shirk their duty in the hour of need. It is stipulated that "as a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that, intending volunteers, shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police." Our correspondent concludes:—"We can assure the authorities that there are many young men in Hongkong who are only too willing to help their fellow-men in their hour of misfortune and it is only through the absence of a systematical institution such as exists in many coast towns of England that they have been prevented from doing so. But now that active interest has taken the place of lethargic indifference, we can assert with some degree of certainty that everything will proceed without a hitch. As we have remarked before, the scheme cannot be too timely and it is only to be hoped that it will escape the fate of blissful procrastination in the case of the new typhoon refuge at Mongkoktsui. Those at the helm of affairs are on the threshold of an excellent scheme, and there is no good reason why that scheme should not be realised, so far as public co-operation is concerned, if the authorities are willing to lead the way."

KOWLOON'S TRADE.

Being one of the Imperial Maritime Customs stations of China with which Hongkong is very closely associated interest will be found in the annual report by Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, the acting Commissioner for Kowloon. On the whole the district appears to have been in a flourishing condition in 1907, an advance of 12½ million taels or 30 per cent. being shown in the junk trade, which amounted to over 54 million taels in value. The Commissioner himself writes that: "In view of the multiplicity of adverse circumstances—inclemency of weather, tightness of money market, exchange fluctuations, restriction of opium smoking, unrest in the South, and last, but not the least, the transfer of the carrying trade from junks to foreign lighters of certain staple commodities referred to elsewhere—the statistics for the past 12 months show a distinct, and in the circumstances satisfactory, improvement both in the volume and value of the trade. Reducing about 10 per cent. from the total value of the trade obtained from increased valuation, there still remains a substantial increase of 20 per cent. to record." Although that would seem to indicate progress, we are told in the next sentence that, with the exception of flour and foreign rice trade was unsatisfactory. How the two statements are reconciled it is difficult to say, but there they are. With regard to crops Mr. Parr says that the spring and the autumn rice crops suffered from two diametrically opposite causes. Unusually heavy rains in the autumn caused the river to overflow in many parts, and the growing rice in the low-lying districts along the river was almost totally destroyed; the higher levels, however, yielded a very fair crop. At first the autumn harvest promised well; in fact, hopes were at one time entertained that it would prove a record crop, but before the rice was ready for harvesting incessant rains reduced the yield to a five-tenths crop. The spring harvest proved even more disappointing, owing to excessive drought. These short crops have further enhanced the cost of living, and thus curtailed the purchasing power of the interior for cotton goods and sundries. On the other hand, an abnormal demand for foreign rice to make good the shortage was created. Cochin-China, where the crops were reported to have been abundant, was chiefly drawn on, as the Siamese crops were poor. Rice alone contributed HK-Tls. 14,324,393 to the value of the import-trade, an increase over 1906 of 7½ million taels. All rice dealers did well. The prohibition to export rice was, not withdrawn throughout the year. A large and profitable business was done in flour, for the most part of American origin. Enhanced freights and prices brought the trade in the Australian cereal practically to a standstill in the latter part of the year. The local flour mill had a very brisk and profitable year's working. The great depression which ruled in the market for Indian cotton yarn towards the latter end of the year 1906 continued through 1907, and the business for the past two months has been most unprofitable.

BIRTH.—On August 16, 1908, at Peitaiho, the wife of C. W. CAMFIELD, H. B. M. Legation, Peking, of a daughter. DEATHS.—On August 16, 1908, suddenly, at Ichang, Dr. GEORGE F. STOCKE, Church of Scotland Mission, aged 1 years. On August 25, 1908, at Pootung, CHARLES JAMES STUART ADAMS, aged 51 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

A TYPHOON CORPS FOR
HONGKONG.

A contributor comments on the proposal of the Government to inaugurate the "Victoria Emergency Corps" as briefly outlined in our issue of the 29th inst. In the course of an appreciative letter he remarks that residents of Hongkong will have noted with satisfaction the news appearing in our Saturday evening's issue, of the Government's highly commendable effort to cope with Hongkong's annual typhoon scourge with a view to mitigate, if not actually prevent, the abnormal loss of life consequent upon its yearly visitation. The writer adds: "It is a relief to learn that the authorities have at last been brought to recognise the necessity of promulgating some scheme whereby the ravages of the typhoon fiend could be lessened to an appreciable extent. That Hongkong has long been lacking in this respect there is no denying, but owing to the conservative attitude taken up by the Government, things have been allowed to take their own course, and, true to the traditions of 'old custom,' the people of Hongkong have come to regard the story of lives lost as a matter of course. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment to the floating population of the Colony and for which they will afterwards find cause to be thankful, that the powers that be have hit upon a scheme to extend greater security to them

Foreign goods entered China from Hongkong via the Kowloon stations during the year 1907 to the value of HK-Tls. 49,820,374; an enhancement of about 8½ million taels over the preceding year's figures. Cotton goods, with two exceptions in shirtings, show substantial advances, more especially cotton thread. American kerosene oil has increased by 21,485 gallons, while Sumatra oil decreased by 916,885 gallons (about 45 per cent.) and Russian oil by 310,305 gallons (about 35 per cent.). No Burma oil was imported by junk. All the items under metals fell off with the exception of lead in pigs and bars, which advanced about 60 per cent. An exceptionally profitable business, however, is reported to have been done in metals, and the general decline in our returns may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that foreign-flagged lighters bound by steam-launches are now largely employed in lieu of native junks to carry machinery, iron pipes, tinned plates, cement, coal, kerosene oil, etc., to China. The poor rice crops of 1906 were followed by two equally disappointing crops in 1907, with the result that there was a steady demand for foreign rice to make up the shortage. The importation of foreign rice reached 4,548,102 piculs, an advance of 1,741,214 piculs over 1906. Paddy increased from 68,206 piculs in 1906 to 1,037,906 piculs. With regard to opium it is reported that some 1,040 piculs of foreign opium passed our stations—the highest figures for the last 10 years,—being an increase of 23 piculs over the previous year's figures. Malwa advanced by 59 piculs, while Patna and Benares declined by 13 and 23 piculs respectively. No native drug or boiled opium was reported. The opium trade for the year may be pronounced to be unsatisfactory. The Anti-Opium Edict of 1906, and the subsequent closing of all opium divans and the restriction of the sale of the prepared drug in China, checked opium smoking to a considerable degree and caused much uneasiness among sellers and buyers. The reduction of sales of raw opium announced by the Indian Government during the early part of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the understanding with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought out at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. Malwa opium was subjected to the same influences as Bengal, and towards the close of the year larger sales were reported, in consequence of reduced arrivals from India. A small quantity of Persian opium was exported to Fukien province. The bulk of it was sold to the Japanese Government for sale in Formosa, where there is a Government monopoly. Only some 50 chests of native (Yunnan) opium are reported to have been imported into Hongkong during the year, and out of that number the opium farmer reports having boiled some 41 chests, which it is believed by the Commissioner, were blended with the foreign drug for exportation to Annam and the Straits Settlements. The Szechuan drug is reported to have been plentiful, but the Yunnan crop only gave a 50 per cent. yield. The report on further points is of interest but it mainly recounts events that have already been chronicled.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CANAL communication with Macao is interrupted, since Saturday evening.

A COOLIE strolled into Murray Barracks yesterday afternoon and quietly appropriated an Indian syc's boots. He will regret his action for three weeks in jail.

ENGINEER-Lieutenant H. O. Andrews, who joins the cruiser *Cadmus*, has been in the engine room department for fourteen years, and served previously in Chinese water.

NINETEEN prisoners, who were lying in gaol at Peul awaiting trial, made another attempt to break out of their prison on 24th inst. Two of the prisoners were shot and one was injured.

THE Rev. I. Genahr begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the Blind-borne recently transferred to Hongkong on account of the typhoon:

Total sum already acknowledged \$587.

Mr. S. Swart..... 25

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie..... 10

Further donations for the Blind-borne, sent to the Rev. I. Genahr, 22, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

ABOUT nine-eleths of the shareholders in the Chai-ee Telegraph Company have sold their shares to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at \$100 per share, so the majority of the shareholders have yielded to the pressure of the Ministry after all. After the end of the seventh moon (August 26) only \$170 will be paid for a share. After all the shares in the Company have been acquired, the Ministry will mortgage the services, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement.

Nawa has now been received of Dr. Even Hedin. A caravan from Lhasa (Tibet) has arrived at Leh, in Kashgar, bringing a letter from one of his servants, saying that the Swedish traveller is well and his caravan in good condition.

The command of the *Alacrity*, dispatch ship to the China Squadron, on recommissioning, will be retained by Commander Cyril T. M. Fuller, who took over the command in February last. Lieutenant Nell O'Neill has been appointed first officer of the *Alacrity*, from the battleship *Dreadnought*. Lieutenant O'Neill is a smart officer of eleven years' service in the Royal Navy.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 31st August, 1908.—

Non-Chinese.....	315	174
Cultured.....	172	1,916
Total.....	487	2,090

TODAY being the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel by the Netherlands Consul. Among those who left cards were the A. D. C's to H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major-General Broadwood, G. B.; Rear-Admiral Stokes, the consular body and a large number of private acquaintances and compatriots.

The Peking Government is negotiating with the British and Chinese Corporation about the conclusion of a new loan for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway from the Belgian Syndicate. Owing to lack of funds to carry out certain reforms, the Fukien provincial government has concluded a loan of \$1,030,000 with the Chiao-tung-Yincheng or Bank of Communications.

The *Jiayu Tsutin* reports that Marquis Katsura expanded his views in the Cabinet Council on August 18th, as to the postponement of pre-arranged works, the curtailment of administrative expenses and the abandonment of new enterprises, except such as are made imperative by the law. His colleagues are said to have consented to this policy for the strengthening of the financial basis.

FOR being in possession of seven catties of sugar, a Chinese cook suffered punishment at the hands of the Magistrate to-day. He had the sugar concealed rather ingeniously up his sleeve, but a policeman, suspecting that there was something wrong, searched the man in the street. Explanations were fruitless and the cook was called upon to pay \$10 or undergo 21 days' imprisonment.

THE construction of a huge new waterway across Siberia, nearly parallel with the course of the Trans-Siberian Railway, is projected in Russia. It is proposed to connect five great Siberian rivers—the Tobol, Ishim, Irish, Oh and Yenisei—and other less important streams, by canals or light railways, and with a view to this the Russian Government has ordered extensive surveys to be taken.

IT is announced that the Dominion is to relieve the British Government of a portion of the cost of the Liverpool to Hongkong mail subsidy. For several years Great Britain has been contributing £10,000 and Canada £10,000 a year. Under the new contract the joint subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Company is to be reduced to £45,000, and of this the British Government will contribute £20,000 and the Canadian Government £25,000 a year. Great Britain is thus relieved of £4,000, while the Dominion assumes an additional burden of £15,000. It is, however, considered that the service is well worth the extra cost to Canada.

A DUNLIN despatch of July 31 states:—John J. Hayes, the New Yorker who won the Marathon Race, was given a popular welcome when he arrived last night at Nenshan, Tappiary, the home of his grandfather. The platform of the railroad station was crowded with several thousand people, and when the train drew in the athlete was greeted by the town officials. He was then seized by his admirers and carried shoulder-high to his carriage, to an accompaniment of cheers and the discharge of fireworks. The horses were removed from the carriage, which was pulled triumphantly by the crowd through the streets of the young man's grandfather.

Two recalcitrantrickshaw coolies, who refused to accept hire when called on to do so by an army man and a lady, appeared at the Police Court this morning to answer for their conduct. It was alleged that the coolies in question, when hailed by Private Shepherd, of the R.R.M.C., in Hongkong, yesterday morning, and by Mrs. M. Mason, of 9 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon, declined to respond to their advances. Both pullers were found guilty, after evidence had been taken, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5. The action of the lady and the Army man in taking the trouble to bring the matter to Court, at what must have been considerable personal inconvenience is worthy of high commendation.

THE Admiralty announces that they have made the following appointments:—Sub-Lieutenant—H. R. James, to the *Crescent*, 28th ult., and to the *Clio*, on recommissioning, undated; F. Lucas, to the *Crescent*, 28th inst., and to the *Cadmus*, on recommissioning, undated. Captain—The Rev. A. R. W. Peak; M. A. to the *Charybdis*, 24th ult., and to the *Astro*, on recommissioning, undated. Staff Surgeon—J. A. Forrest, M.B., to the *Charybdis*, and to the *Astro*, on recommissioning, to date 28th ult.; S. Connor, M.B., to the *Crescent*, for the *Alacrity*, on recommissioning. Surgeon—J. Verdon, to the *Astro*, H. M. Langdale, to the *Cadmus*, and F. J. Cowans, M.B., to the *Clio*, all additional, to date 28th inst., and on recommissioning, undated. The appointment of Engineer-Lieutenant H. J. Andrews to the *Alacrity* has been cancelled.

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Interport Cricket.

PLAY AT SHANGAI.

HONGKONG, SHANGAI, AND TIENSIN.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, notifies that the Shanghai Cricket Club have invited the Club to send a cricket team to Shanghai and that an acceptance has been sent.

The team should leave Hongkong about 1st October, probably, by a P. & O. mail of that date.

The selection of the team and all practice arrangements will be decided on by a special sub-committee composed of Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock.

Invitations have been issued to the various Cricket Clubs in the Colony to nominate two of their members who have a probable chance of places in the team to practice on the Cricket ground during September, and members of the Club are invited to notify the Secretary of any likely aspirants to interport honours with a view to trial being afforded them.

Only those players whose names are included in special lists on the notice board are entitled to practise at the nets before 1st October, 1908, when the ground will be opened as usual for cricket and tennis.

The following letter was addressed to the following Clubs and Regiments—Kowloon Cricket Club, Cragengower Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Police Cricket Club, Parsee Cricket Club, R.A. Cricket Club, R.E. Cricket Club, Departmental Cricket Club, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 13th R. Fusils Regiment and 50th Maharashtra Regiment:

Hongkong Cricket Club,

31st August, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hongkong Cricket Club have received an invitation from the Shanghai Cricket Club to send a Hongkong cricket team to play baseball early in October next, and that an acceptance to the challenge has been sent.

The cricket ground is being opened (weather permitting) on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, to a restricted number of players who may stand a chance of being selected in the team, and with a view to a representative team being chosen to represent the Colony, I am instructed to invite your Club to nominate two cricketers (not being also members of this Club) who in your Committee's opinion have any likely claims to warrant selection, and who, if chosen, could probably arrange to go to Shanghai about the 1st October next. It is, of course, understood that your "gentlemen" would practise as much as possible at the nets and in the practice games on the cricket ground in September subject to my decision to the contrary, come to the selection committee (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock).

The team will in all probability be away about a fortnight and should Tientsin also send a team, as seems likely, the trip may extend to three weeks.

Awaiting your early reply.—I am, etc.,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

HON. MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

THE INVESTITURE.

Friends of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., will be interested to learn that invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor to the investiture of that gentleman with the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, at Government House, on Wednesday, the 9th September, at 11.30 p.m.

THE PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR.—It has been definitely decided to make the Philippine Carnival an annual affair. The first Carnival, held in the latter part of February, 1908, was pronouncedly successful in every department, the matter of accommodation of visitors was demonstrated to be easily within the capacity of our committees and valuable ideas for future Caravals were suggested.

To the Carnival of 19

Telegrams.

(Results.)

Turkey.

London, 28th August.

Constantinople reports that Mohammed Reshad Efendi, Heir Presumptive to the Ottoman throne, has visited his brother the Sultan for the first time in thirteen years, the meeting being of the most cordial description.

It is regarded as a remarkable sign of the times that Pîrîs are going about freely, and are no longer honourable prisoners, but apparently reconciled to the Sultan.

Later.

Russia and Japan.

The higher court martial at St. Petersburg has confirmed the sentences of death by strangulation passed by the Nikolaiyevsk court-martial on eight Japanese for attacking Russian soldiers and conveying them to prison.

THE "MIE-MARU" AFFAIR.**STATEMENT OF THE C. P. M.A.I.N.**

Japan's papers, on the 16th inst., state that negotiations between the Japanese and Russian Governments for the settlement of the *Mie-maru* affair are progressing favourably. The detailed report on the affair is now on its way to St. Petersburg, and the progress of the negotiations is meanwhile at a standstill. The Russian Government, however, admits its injustice of the *ex-crew* of the *Mie-maru*, and it is believed that the matter will be amicably settled before long. It is added that the frequent occurrence of trouble of this kind is due to a misunderstanding of Government's instructions on the part of the authorities on the Siberian Seaboard, and instruction has been issued by the St. Petersburg Government ordering the local authorities to refrain from seizing Japanese boats.

A Vladivostok dispatch to the *Akai* states that Captain Nomura, master of the *Mie-maru*, was briefly examined by the District Court at Vladivostok on the 8th instant and was then released on bail. Captain Nomura was examined regarding the project of the voyage of his vessel and as to the places where he was engaged in fishing. Then the Court informed Captain Nomura that his vessel had been seized because it was poaching in Russian territorial waters. He was asked whether he protested against the seizure, and if so, to state reasons.

The Captain protested against the seizure and denied having engaged in fishing in Russian territorial waters. The *Mie-maru* was arrested at a point twelve or thirteen miles off Commandantky Island, not eight miles as alleged. She was then running under full sail.

The Court pointed out that the boundary of the Russian territorial waters was thirty miles from the shore, so that whether the vessel was eight miles or thirteen away made no difference.

The Captain said that so far as he knowledge went the limit of territorial waters was three miles. He had never heard that the limit was thirty miles. The United States observed the three mile limit. He repeated that he was passing between two islands, and was not engaged in fishing.

This concluded the examination and the Captain was released on bail.

Speaking of his experience to an interviewer, Captain Nomura stated that the outbreak of the trouble, which resulted in the death sentence on the six men, was chiefly due to the cruel treatment meted out by the Russian authorities. The crew were subjected to the most atrocious treatment. For instance, two men fell sick at Nikolaiyevsk, but no medical assistance was given, and their request for medicines was refused. For this reason, one died on the spot and the other was placed in hospital at Vladivostok, where he was then lying in a very dangerous condition. The sick man and the dead body were conveyed on the same boat by dray from the landing stage at Vladivostok. The dead body was left uncared for in the hospital for six days, from the 3rd to the 8th instant. On leaving prison Captain Nomura took delivery of the body from the hospital and had it cremated. The body was decomposed to such an extent as to involve great difficulty in putting it into the coffin. It was impossible to understand why the body was left uncared for in the hospital for so many days. Nine men had now been taken ill. This was due to lack of nourishment provided and the extremely miserable accommodation of the prison at Nikolaiyevsk.

Loss of the "Duncarn."

Lloyd's agent at Moji wires that two survivors who have arrived on the s.s. *Sakio Maru*, report that the British steamer *Duncarn* bound to Singapore, capsized during a typhoon in the Korean Straits, and that fifty-one lives have been lost.

Morocco.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has conferred with Herr von Schrenk, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in Morocco, and M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conferred with the German Chargé d'Affaires on the same subject in Paris.

The Floods in America.

London, 29th August.

Fourteen lives were lost and one and a half million dollars worth of property destroyed by the floods in Georgia.

At Carolinas twelve perished and property worth one million dollars was destroyed.

Fifteen persons have been drowned and many houses destroyed by a cloudburst at El Paso, New Mexico.

Opium in Parliament.**THE HONGKONG DIVANS.****HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.**

On the 28th ult. a Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Emmott, Chairman of Committee, in the chair, and on the vote-to-complete the sum of £16,450 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Mr. Lyttelton said he had a word or two to say in the first instance on a matter relating to India and the opium traffic, which, unless it was cautiously handled by the Government, might bring us trouble in our great Eastern dependency. In carrying out the resolution of the House for the discouragement of the opium traffic, it was presumed by every one who took part in that debate that any action taken by the Government would be deliberate and cautious, and in particular that they would seek to enlist the co-operation of the authorities of the various colonies concerned. Unless he was misinformed, there had been a grievous departure from that wholesome rule in Hongkong, and a similar omission seemed to be likely in regard to the Straits Settlements. He was informed that a telegram was sent by the Secretary of State on May 6 saying to the colony of Hongkong that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishment in Hongkong. That telegram reached Hongkong three hours before the statement was made public in the House of Commons, and therefore before any information was vouchsafed to the colony on the matter. Absolutely no previous consultation had taken place, so far as he was informed, and no opinion taken of the members of the Legislative Council. Naturally this caused a great deal of feeling amongst the members of that body. He hoped there would be some explanation given on this apparently high-handed proceeding; in cause, in his opinion, it was calculated rather than advance the object—the reduction in the consumption of opium.

Colonel Seely, in reply, said with reference to the complaint that we took action without consulting the authorities of Hongkong, although they did their best to ascertain the views of the people, it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hongkong. He reiterated what he had said in a previous discussion, that it was the policy of the Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. That remained the policy of the Government, and as regarded that policy itself the right hon. gentleman would forgive him if he quoted some words of his. The right hon. gentleman said on a former occasion: "I congratulate the Government and the Under-Secretary in having taken steps which are entirely reasonable in the circumstances."

Mr. Lyttelton: I agreed with that policy, but what I said that every person of sense presumed that the ordinary steps had been taken that would make the policy palatable.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice they had recently obtained, and would obtain, from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently Mr. T. G. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law, properly administered.

Colonel Seely, in a further reply, said he agreed that, bad as the effect of opium-smoking was, the injection of morphia was even more injurious. He trusted that the International Commission would include in its purview these opium derivatives. He understood the American representatives were anxious to take this course. His Majesty's Government would agree. It might interest the Committee to know that the International Commission would meet in Shanghai in Jan. next year.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Lyttelton voiced a certain amount of the opinion of Hongkong respecting the opium policy forced on the colony by the Home Government, when he asked for an explanation of a telegram which he understood the Colonial Office sent to the Legislative Council of Hongkong on May 6 stating that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. He understood that that decision was arrived at without any previous consultation of local opinion, and this had caused great indignation among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Such high-handed proceedings were calculated to defeat the object which both sides of the House had in view—the reduction of the consumption of opium. In reply, Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government did their best to ascertain the views of those who were conversant with the question here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the authorities in Hongkong before the announcement of the Government's policy. What he said then and what he repeated now was that the policy of His Majesty's Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. In carrying out this policy the Government would act throughout with the advice of the Governor, and he trusted that the best opinion of Hongkong and of the Governor coincided with that of the Government. We have no doubt that Hongkong will acquiesce in that view, but Hongkong does not, any more than does the neighbouring colony of the Straits Settlements, acquiesce in the methods adopted. This is by no means surprising when we consider the order came without any previous warning or with any regard to the measures that must be taken to keep so considerable a proportion of the gross revenue of the

A MATTER OF JURISDICTION.**MOTION TO SET ASIDE JURY'S VERDICT.**

About six weeks ago a case of considerable interest, as involving the old question of the registration of partnerships, was heard before the Chief Justice. It was the case in which the Kwong Ming Cheung firm, of Canton, sued for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Company, their servants, and agents from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton that certain of the partners of the Cheung Loong firm, of Hongkong, sugar merchants, were also partners in the plaintiff's firm, and from further endeavoring to enforce payment by the plaintiffs of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the Cheung Loong firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiffs or in which they were interested. The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$10,000 damages for alleged false representation and libel. The case lasted fourteen days and the verdict of the jury was as follows:

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiffs, and awarded \$1 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not partners in the Kwong Ming Cheung by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hing-tong and two others, partners in the Cheung Loong on February 1st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four to three, that the defendants acted with reasonable and probable cause in alleging on February 1st, that these three men were partners in the Cheung Loong.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs his Lordship reserved judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

To-day the case came before the Full Court comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Compton—when Counsel were as follows:—For the plaintiffs—Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs. Hastings and Basilius. For the defendants—Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. P. M. Laing of Messrs. Dacon, Louder and Deacon.

Mr. Slade moved:—That the verdict of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th questions submitted to them be set aside on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, against the weight of the evidence and perverse in that the majority of the jury were influenced by the desire not to allow the plaintiffs to have the benefit of the judgment of this honourable Court because, in the accounts of the Kwong Ming Cheung firm the identity of the partners was concealed by the use of *Ang* names.

Mr. Pollock moved that the Judge should non-suit the plaintiff at the trial on the following grounds:

(a) Because the alleged wrongs were committed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and the plaintiffs failed to prove that such alleged wrongs were actionable by the law of the Country within whose jurisdiction the acts constituting the alleged wrongs were committed.

(b) Because the alleged trespass to immovable property is stated in the pleadings of the plaintiffs to have been committed to immovable property situated in China beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(c) Because the act constituting the alleged trespass to movables was the seizure of movable property by the Chinese Authorities, and the plaintiff failed to prove that such alleged wrongs were actionable by the law of the Country within whose jurisdiction the acts constituting the alleged wrongs were committed.

(d) Because the alleged trespass to immovable property is stated in the pleadings of the plaintiffs to have been committed to immovable property situated in China beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(e) Because the act constituting the alleged trespass to immovable property by the Chinese Authorities was the seizure of movable property by the Chinese Authorities issued by the said Chinese Authorities at the request of the German Consul-General at Canton acting under the Treaty of Tientsin, 1861, between Germany and China and for and on behalf of the defendants for the purpose of exacting payment by the plaintiffs to the defendants of moneys claimed by the defendants to be due to them by the plaintiffs, and it was not competent for the judge to assume that the issuing of the said warrant by the said Chinese Authorities was not a judicial act.

(f) Because it was not competent for the judge to assume that such warrant, whether issued judicially or otherwise, was either irregular or invalid by the law of China.

(g) Because the alleged libel was not set out in the statement of claim.

(h) Because the occasion on which the communication constituting the alleged libel and the alleged false representations was made, was an absolutely privileged occasion.

(i) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion.

2. That the judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs.

(j) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial, *Especially* as (1) the fact that the action had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained no allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authority, *Especially* as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(k) Because it was not competent for the judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authority, *Especially* as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(l) Because it was not competent for the judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authority, *Especially* as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(m) Because it was not competent for the judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authority, *Especially* as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(n) Because it was not competent for the judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authority, *Especially* as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Today's Advertisements.**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st September, at 6 A.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.**CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and *Antrim*, from Havre ex s.s. *Dordogne*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 7th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

(b) Because the plaintiffs produced no evidence to show that the said warrant was either invalid or irregular by the law of Hongkong.

(c) Because the plaintiffs produced no evidence to show that the said warrant was invalid or irregular by the law of China.

(3) That inasmuch as the jury found a verdict for the defendants on all the issues of fact left to them, and only found for the plaintiffs on the one issue of trespass to goods because they were directed so to do; the judge was wrong in refusing the application of the defendants for the costs of those issues which the jury had found in their favour.

(4) That the grounds upon which such refusal was based, namely—that the direction to find for the plaintiffs on the trespass issue terminated the case, and that the issues submitted thereafter were irrelevant, and therefore unnecessary, did not constitute "good cause" for depriving the defendants of the costs of such issues.

The question had not been decided when our representative left the Court.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES AT SEA.

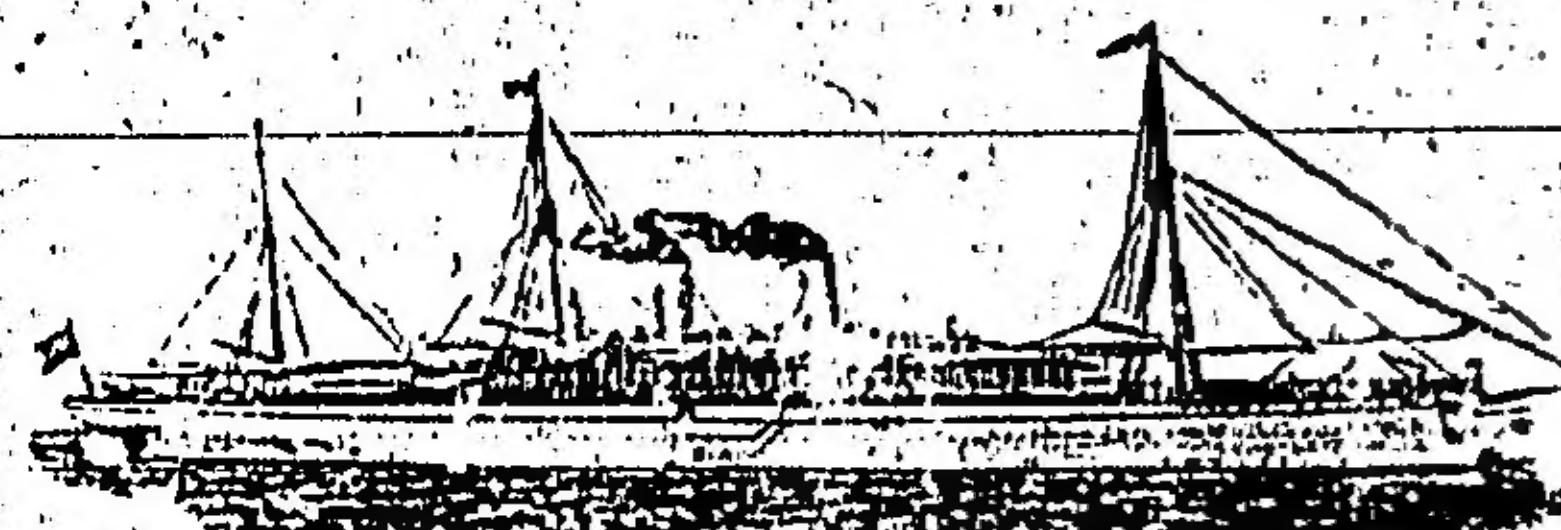
In reply to a question by Mr. M'Arthur on 17th ult. as to the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British ship *St. Kilda*, *Hippeis*, and *Oldham* during the Russo-Japanese war,

Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: My right hon. friend has nothing at present to add to the answer he returned to a similar question put by the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., to the effect that these particular cases are still before the Privy Court, and that the Embassy is doing all in its power to expedite the hearing.

In reply to another question, relating to the *Kil*, *Commander*, *Culchies*, and *Malacca*,Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: As regards the *Knight Commander*, my right hon. friend must refer the hon. member to the answer he gave on 2nd ult. to the hon. member for North Hackney, in which he stated that the Russian Government had refused to submit the case to arbitration. His Majesty's Government have expressed their regret at this decision, and have set forth in an official despatch the grounds on which they are unable to share the views of the Imperial Government in declining to assent to their proposal. As my right hon. friend stated in his answer to the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., the attention of the Russian Government has again been called to the case of the *Catfish*. The Russian Government have agreed to pay a lump sum in satisfaction of the claims arising out of the detention of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers *Malacca* and

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER	Date
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th	
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 1st	
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th	
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	OCT. 27th	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN); KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail, Express, and at QUEBEC; with the Company's New Palatial EMPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c., Corner Polder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTHIN via SWATOW, WEIHAI-WEI and CHEFOO	CHEUNGSHING	TUESDAY, 1st Sept., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAI-SIANG	TUESDAY, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	WANGSANG	WED'DAY, 2nd Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kuksang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Stearns have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

MANILA	"TAMING"	1st Sept., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	and 9 A.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	2nd 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS-TRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	2nd "
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NAVCHANG"	2nd "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	4th "

MANILA and TIEN-TSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[11]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond		SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[12]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 19th September, 1908.

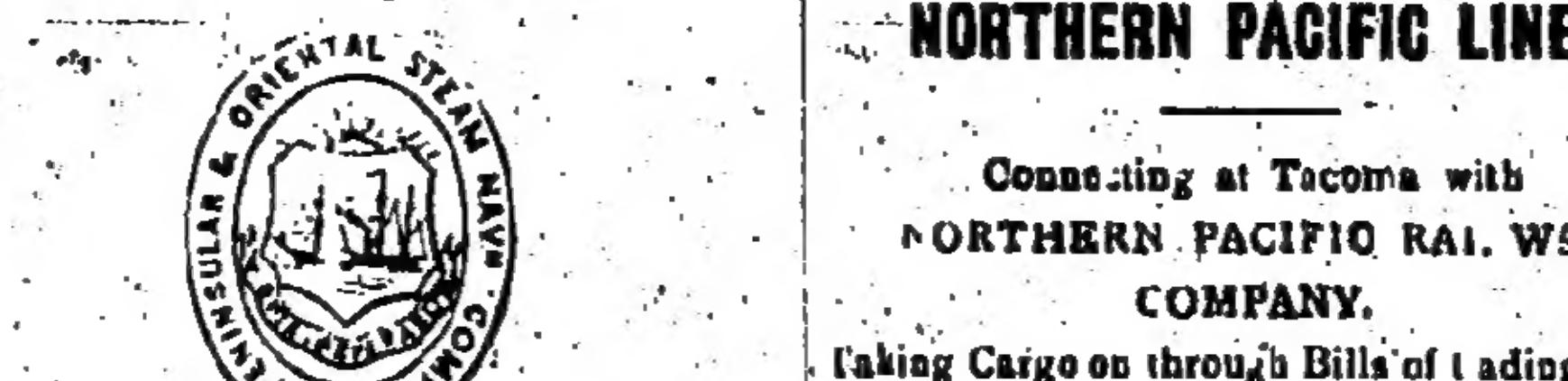
For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

[13]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued to BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

[14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

[15]

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR COTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA VIA

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.

[16]

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing d to

Invert... 4,789 ... Pei ... About

20th Sept.

[17]

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, E.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for HOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mongolia*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo; Passengers' accommodation is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

[18]

Silk and Valuables; all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 17th October, 1908.

[19]

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

[20]

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings

Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

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THE Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

ARTILLERY UNITS.

In Period Training of Men as Specialists. One fortnight commencing 31st August, at 5 p.m. each evening.

Date of attendance—31st August, 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, and 11th September.

Each company to provide 6 in 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers. At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both Artillery instructors will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1908, for technical instructions.

INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parades.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st August and Friday, the 4th September, for infantry drill. Sergeant Dowes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will be present.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

It is hoped that gentlemen who intend to join the Infantry Company will send in their names as soon as possible in order that the selection and appointment of non-commissioned officers may be proceeded with and arrangements made for carrying out the course of instruction.

JOINED.

Mr. C. Gibbs joined the Corps on the 21st August, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,043 and posted to the Engineer Company.

RESIGNED.

Gunner E. Hope is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 20th August, 1908.

Troop Sergt.-Major G. C. Moxoh is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from this date.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Aldeham, Br. s.s., 4,000, St. John, George, 30th Aug.—Adelaide 30th July, Sydney 9th Aug., Brisbane 12th, Townsville 14th, Cairns 15th, Thursday Island 17th, Port Darwin 20th, and Manila 28th. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Tydeus, Br. s.s., 4,600, D. P. Campbell, 30th Aug.—Europe via Singapore 24th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,040, W. J. Miller, 30th Aug.—Shanghai and Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Glenroy, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Dark, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,217, F. Natins, 30th Aug.—Bangkok via Kohisichang 23rd Aug., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Shouho Maru, Jap. s.s., 993, I. Ijichi, 30th Aug.—Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Allasraig, Br. s.s., 2,166, A. D. Moody, 30th Aug.—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal.—Navy Department.

Kwangtung, Ch. s.s., 1,556, Wm. H. Lunt, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 27th Aug., Gen.—C. M. N. S. Co.

Chiyone, Ch. s.s., 1,171, C. Stewart, 30th Aug.—Canton 29th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,256, V. McC. Liddell, 30th Aug.—Canton 29th Aug., Gen.—I. M. Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,434, T. L. Harrison, 31st Aug.—Australia via Manila 29th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Flintshire, Br. s.s., 2,650, G. C. Cundy, 31st Aug.—Shanghai 28th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Ernest Simons, Fr. s.s., 2,860, R. Girard, 31st Aug.—Marseilles 2nd Aug., and Saigon 26th Aug., Mails and Gen.—M. M.

Sanki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,789, K. Homma, 31st Aug.—Shanghai 28th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, C. Moller, 3rd Aug.—Saigon 29th July, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Singa, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 31st Aug.—Haiphong and Hanoi 30th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Wingsang, Br. s.s., 1,517, D. A. King, 31st Aug.—Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dagoy, Nor. s.s., 855, O. Abrahamson, 31st Aug.—Chelon 24th Aug., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Betuan, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Glenroy, for Haiphong.

Samson, for Swatow.

Mandalay Maru, for Kuchingotzu.

Halmahera, for Swatow.

Nanchang, for Canton.

Amito, for Haiphong.

Tydeus, for Kuchingotzu.

Japan, for Shanghai.

Departures

August 30.

Dafin Maru, for Swatow.

Strathendrick, for Saigon.

Kwelchow, for Tientsin.

Akara, for Canton.

August 31.

Nanchang, for Canton.

Japan, for Shanghai, &c.

Mandalay Maru, for Kuchingotzu.

Halmahera, for Coast Ports.

Dagoy, for Canton.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Zafra, from Manila—Dr. Whitehead.

Per Tydeus, from Singapore—600 Chinese.

Per Shouho Maru, from Swatow—Messrs. A. Ramon, Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Muirton, Miss Gibson, O'Sullivan, Miss Louise Chatman, and 97 Chinese.

Per Alderney, from Australian Posts—Mr. E. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. Currie, Nowland, Coffey, Mrs. Chan Cow, 70 Chinese, and 2 Japanese.

Passengers departed.

Per Zafra, from Manila—Mrs. H. B. Gifford and 2 children, Mr. J. C. Tay, Miss S. Raymond, Mr. D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloan, Miss S. Smythe, Mrs. B. Holly, Mrs. E. Kille, V. E. Miller, Miss K. Hashida, J. Kinlo, Mr. Abrao, Miss Ching Chai Ghosh, Mr. Hoo, Co. Kin.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Time
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	Sept. 1
Devanha	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 3
Arkonis	Kobe	P. & A. Co.	Sept. 3
Beauvois	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Sept. 3
Monro Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 3
Namisan	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 3
Nasua	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 3
Kage Maru	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Carri	Japan	P. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Luetzow	Colombia	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 10
Monteagle	Calcutta	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 12
Choysang	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 17
Emp. of Ch. & P. Waldmar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 18

Shipping Reports.

Str. Zafra from Manila.—Fine clear weather, light breeze.

Str. Tydeus from Europe via Singapore.—Fresh winds heavy rain at times.

Str. Glenroy, from Shanghai.—Generally fair and fine moderate monsoon.

Str. Alderney, from Sydney, &c.—Fine weather and smooth seas throughout; left Adelaid 30th July, Sydney 9th Aug., Brisbane 13th, Townsville 14th, Cairns 15th, Thursday Island 17th, Port Darwin 20th, and Manila 28th.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 29th Aug.—San Francisco 1st Aug., Honolulu 7th, Yokohama 20th, and Shanghai 25th; Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 700, H. Franssen, 26th Aug.—Hoibow 25th Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Arell, Br. s.s., 2,423, Winsum, 24th Aug.—Whampoa 23rd Aug., Ballast—B. & Co.

Changha, Br. s.s., 2,320, E. Finlayson, 29th Aug.—Hoibow 25th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Claverburn, Br. s.s., 2,158, W. H. Selton, 17th Aug.—from Cardiff, Coal.—D. & Co.

Courtfield, Br. s.s., 4,807, J. W. Wiseman, 25th May—Moj 20th Aug., Coal—M. B. K.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, F. Robinson, R.N.R., 27th Aug.—Vancouver 7th Aug., and Shanghai 24th Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Forest Dale, Br. s.s., 2,233, Noall, 24th Aug.—Samara 14th Aug., Sugar—B. & S.

Fritzhof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 8th Aug.—from Saigon, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Glenroy, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Dark, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Glenroy, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Dark, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Indome, Br. s.s., 2,320, McFarlane, 24th Aug.—New York 3rd June, and Singapore 17th Aug., Kerosene Oil—B. & Co.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,016, S. Ishikawa, 23rd Aug.—Shanghai 20th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Keelung, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Dark, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

King Alfred, Br. s.s., 1,024, C. Moller, 3rd Aug.—Saigon 29th July, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

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King Alfred, Br. s.s., 1,024, C.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE NETT VALUE AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,020,000 \$30,000}	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of 4% for first half year @ ex 7/9—\$21,042	0 %	[75] London £78.5.	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£6	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000}	\$10,223	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1903	... %	350	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$201,050 \$125,000}	None	\$20 for 1906	0 %	\$220	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$102,478 \$125,000 \$125,000}	Tls. 204,444	Interim of 7½ ex 2/5 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 78 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$100,000 \$102,478 \$120,000 \$97,500}	\$2,506,012	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$50 for 1907	6 %	5745	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$85,150 \$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,823}	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	0 %	\$167 buyers	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	22,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,823}	\$7,7432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8½ %	\$92 buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$100,000}	\$48,037	\$27 for 1906	8½ %	\$95 buyers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$264,618 \$96,913}	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	... %	515	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$260,000 \$187,500 \$81,500}	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10½ %	538	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	83,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$17,555 \$17,051}	17,755	\$1½ for first half-year ending 30.6.1907	8½ %	527 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$10,000 \$24,000}	£1,755	£1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16—£3.154	52 %	£35	
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5					£20	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$2,000,000 \$100,000}	Tls. 4,510	Interim of Tls. 1½ for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 47 sellers	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	£63,817	Final of 1½ (No. 10) making 3½ for 1907 and Interim of 1½ (No. 11) for 1/6 1908	6 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$98	\$100 for year ending 1/6 1908	4 %	545	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 14,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 6,355	Tls. 10,000	3½ %	515	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2½ making Tls. 5 for 1907	8½ %	Tls. 45 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	Dr. \$279,571	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	... %	130	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	Dr. \$135,132	\$1 for 1907	... %	122	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$100,000}	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	... %	Tls. 93 sellers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£2	£2	{ £150,000 £12,280}	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 151 buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£2	£2	{ £10,000 £12,280}	£4,871	No. 12 of £1=48 cents	5½ %	574	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$53,600 \$10,000}	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... %	515	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £16,812}	£1,156	Final of 1½ making \$3½ for 1907	7½ %	545 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £16,812}	£84,87	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	Sico	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$100,000}	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 2½ making 3½ for all Tls. for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 66,357 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 2,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	10 %	Tls. 172 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 6,131	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 10 sales	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Dr. 1,210	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	... %	515 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,155	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£1,178	£1.80 for 1906	... %	515 sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£64,875	Final of 1½ making \$7½ for 1907	9½ %	180	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£10,015	Interim of \$1½ for account 1908	7½ %	S94	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$10,000}	1058	\$1½ for 1907	6½ %	527	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 \$10,000,000 none}	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116½ sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,541 \$10,000}	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1,08	9 %	540	
COTTON MILLS.									
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,000 \$60,000}	£8,807	Tls. 2½ for year ended 31.10.1907	4 %	Tls. 63 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$60,000}	£14,360	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4½ %	527	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none Tls. 38,257}	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	... %	Tls. 67 sellers	
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100 Tls. 38,257}	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 8 for 1906	... %	Tls. 85 sellers	
Suy Chue Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 100 Tls. 38,257}	Tls. 10,063	Tls. 50 for 1906	... %	Tls. 142½ sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£26	£26	{ £1,500 Nil}	£1,43	10½ per share for 1907=\$1.037	13½ %	571 sales	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	£1,120	£1.20 for 1907	13½ %	561	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000}	£1,120	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... %	561	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	25,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£1,120	80 cents for 1907	8½ %	501 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	15,000	£75	£75	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£2,974	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6½ %	520	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£1,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	12½ %	512 ex div.	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£254	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	512 buyers	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£9,97	£2 for year ending 28.2.08	10½ %	519 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£9,321	£1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.08	7½ %	516 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,000	£25	£25	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£2,457	Interim of £1 for account 1907	8½ %	521	
Hongkong Rop Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	63,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£18,101	Interim of £1 for account 1908	8½ %	521	
Maastricht tot Mijne, Bosch en Landbouw-exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£100	£100	{ £10,000 \$10,000}	£18,101	£10 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	514 buyers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35								